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they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

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Shaving Bazar
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THE NEW MINISTER TO GERMANY.

George Hunt Pendleton,
OF OHIO, CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER.

The United States Government needs a strong representative at Berlin, a diplomat of winning manners and pleasant address, and firm and sagacious. We gain greatly by German immigration; we lose by the exclusion from that country of American lug products. The two subjects indelicate constitute a grievance respectively on that and this side of the Atlantic. They and other matters growing out of them, need to be handled with wisdom by the United States representative at Berlin. So far as yet seen, the appointment of Mr. Pendleton to that position is regarded as a judicious one. It is one of the best of the foreign missions, worth in salary seventeen thousand five hundred dollars a year, and carrying with it the glory and honor of Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Pendleton's term of six years in the United States Senate, terminated with the Forty-eighth Congress. He was Chairman of the Committee having Civil Service Reform in hand, and, as such, introduced the bill providing it, which, as amended, became a law in 1882. His greatest distinction as a statesman was his connection with the reform in the matter of the tenure of inferior Federal offices.

He was born in the Congressional district including Cincinnati, in the year 1825. His father was a member of the House of Representatives, Washington, at the time. After receiving a good education here Mr. Pendleton studied in Germany. He returned home, and two years afterwards, in 1847, he was elected to the Senate in 1850, the same year in which he took to wife, Alice Key, daughter of Francis S. Key, who composed "The Star-Spangled Banner." Miss Key was niece of Roger B. Tanney, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Pendleton entered the profession of the law. He was a member of the Ohio Senate in 1851 and 1852. A period of eight years as a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, ended with the Thirty-eighth Congress. From that time until his election to the United States Senate, Mr. Pendleton quietly pursued the practice by which he has made a considerable amount of wealth.

When the secession of the Southern States was threatened, Mr. Pendleton was in Congress. He was elected to the maintenance of the Union after the policy of reconciliation had failed in this object. His name appeared as the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in 1864, when George H. McClellan was at the head of the ticket. In 1869 he "ran" for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated. He was elected President of the Kentucky Railroad Company in that year.

Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton have three children. One, a son, does business in New York City, as an attorney; the other two are daughters.

The home of Mr. Pendleton is in Cincinnati, where he is eminent for hospitality. This beautiful residence in Washington was the scene of many brilliant receptions during his term in the Senate. It is hardly necessary to describe Mr. Pendleton's personal appearance, as it is suggested in the above excellent likeness. He is taller than the medium height, stout and portly. His dress is exactly fitted and evidences care in the selection. In manner the new Minister to Berlin is refined to that degree of nicety which, twenty years ago, originated the pleasant title, "Gentleman George," by which he is still known.

The "Dog Eater."

The sensation of the day is the so-called Dog Eater. That an animal of some sort has been roaming about the country, and that it has killed a number of dogs, is sufficiently established. As to the description of the animal, accounts differ widely. Some say it looks like a lion, others think it more like a Bengal tiger, another that it is like an alligator. The preponderance of the evidence, however, seems to be to the effect that it is black, and ill-looking from a large Newfoundland dog mostly by its great length. It first attracted attention in the western part of Boyle, migrated to the eastern part of Marion, went back to Boyle, and was heard from last week in Washington County. The mystery surrounding the nature and movements of the beast soon fired the popular imagination, and upon the few facts known about it there has sprung up a vast and fantastic mythology. These myths were largely the result of imperfect observation, fear, and the unaccountable accretion which all sensational stories gather as they go. But every able-bodied liar in the country has been contributing to them his mite (or night, as the case may be) with malice aforethought both expressed and implied. These stories have made the "Dog Eater" well nigh omnipotent as well as omnipresent, and have so magnified his deeds as to make his name to the credulous the synonym of all that is terrible. Scott in "Robbery" says of Bertin Hishgum:

The children and long-shaft team.
The forward child with Bertin's name.
Similarly in the rural districts of Boyle and Marion, the forward child yields at once to a threat of the "Dog Eater" and there are not a few children

ren of a larger growth that cannot be induced to leave their houses after dark. Even in the daytime they keep as shy a lookout for the dreaded "varmint" as St. Lovengood's dog did for a flying "blorrick."

The New Town of Deep Water.

Although the West has produced towns of remarkable growth, the new town of Deep Water promises to eclipse them all. Deep Water is located on the Kansas City (Chicago & Springfield) railway, (now in course of construction) about eight miles south of Clinton in Henry County, Mo. It is near the great coal fields, and has tributary to it a very large area of rich farming country, well populated. Its advantageous location will command for it the trade of a rich farming community and its growth is sure to outstrip even those who are familiar with the rapid development of towns and cities in the great West.

Deep Water is better located, has more natural advantages, and will undoubtedly make a larger town than either Rich Hill, Mo., or Pittsburg, Kan., the rapid growth of which has been the wonder of those familiar with the histories of those famous towns. The Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railway will be completed to Deep Water and passenger trains running between Kansas City and that point, about June 15th next. Messrs. Keith & Perry, 522 Delaware St., Kansas City will give full information in relation to the new town.

Neal's Letter to His Wife.

William Neal was a very ignorant man, too ignorant to have written even this letter, but it comes as his ex-pression, and is designed to reflect on public opinion. From all we can gather Neal was acting under the advice of parties who were interested in preventing his making a confession, and they succeeded in accomplishing that purpose:

"My Dear Wife:—As this is my last night on earth you know how I feel, and with pleasure I state to you that I will soon be at rest with my Saviour and those dear ones that have fallen asleep, whom you and I love so dearly. It is hard for me and I and our little ones to part. But God's will be done and done, you may be assured that we will meet again never, no never to part. Teach our little ones to be truthful and honest with all men, and raise our children up in the fear of God, as when their troubles are over, and when they will have a home beyond the grave. You must not grieve after me; it will do no good; only prepare to meet me in a better world, and here I state to you again my entire innocence of the horrible crime of which I must die to-morrow, and, thank God, I have told nothing but the truth concerning the case, and all I can do is to put my trust in God, for He knows best for us all, and will give me the triumph that I deserve. I have lived like a man, I will die like a man, telling the truth. What I say on the scaffold to-morrow you keep as a memorial of me, and one day the guilty will be brought to justice, and then this disgrace will be taken off you and my children. Dear wife, I am dying for a crime I did not commit and one day I will be proven. Tell your mother and father, and also my mother, father, brothers and sisters, to meet me in that bright home above, and I forgive all, as I hope to be forgiven and hope that God will forgive them who have sworn my life away. Oh, dear wife, it is so heartrending to me to bid you and my loving babies good-bye for the last time on earth, but the sting of death is all, and then I will be free from all my troubles, hard trials and persecutions. So prepare yourself. Raise my little babies in the fear of God, so when we are done with sorrows and troubles on earth, if God will permit me, I will meet you and hold a light to lighten you across the dark, chilly stream of death, and welcome you in that brighter home that God has prepared for all His believing children. Good bye, dear wife and children, and mothers, dear wife and children, and mothers, Oh, farewell! meet me in Heaven, my last and loving words to you. I am innocent of the charge for which I must die. I have undergone trials and tribulations to declare the truth, and will declare it even until death. Your husband,
"W. H. NEAL."

THEIR AGES.

President Cleveland Celebrates His Forty-eighth Birthday.

President Cleveland celebrated his forty-eighth birthday Mar. 18. Only one other President has ever celebrated a birthday in the "forties" in the White House. President Grant was one year in advance of Cleveland in his arrival there, having become President at the age of forty-six years, ten months and seven days. Cleveland was forty-seven years, eleven months and sixteen days when he assumed the duties of President. Only these two have ever celebrated a birthday below the fiftieth in the White House. Three others, Pierce, Polk and Garfield, were in their forty-ninth year when inaugurated, though Garfield did not live to celebrate his fiftieth, his death occurring two months before that date. Five Presidents have been below fifty years of age when inaugurated, and five have been over sixty years when first inaugurated into that office. Four more, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were past sixty when inaugurated, and two of those who came to the White House under fifty years of age were re-elected. (The five Presidents who were past sixty when first inaugurated were John Adams, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Buchanan.

So that twelve of the twenty-two Presidents were in the fifties when inaugurated. Up to 1815 there had never been a President below fifty years of age; since then there have been five—Polk, Pierce, Grant, Garfield and Cleveland.

It may not be uninteresting on this, the second occasion in this history of the country when the President is celebrating his forty-eighth birthday in the White House to give the exact age at which the various Presidents were inaugurated. Here it is, gathered at considerable research:

President	Age	Month	Day
Washington	57	2	29
Adams	61	4	15
Jefferson	57	11	2
Madison	57	11	1
Monroe	58	10	6
Adams (J. Q.)	57	8	22
Jackson	61	11	10
Van Buren	54	4	22
Harrison	68	3	23
Polk	49	4	2
Taylor	63	3	11
Pierce	49	3	11
Grant	46	3	11
Buchanan	65	3	11
Lincoln	51	2	11
Johnson	50	3	15
Garfield	49	10	7
Hayes	53	3	15
Cleveland	47	11	16

THE SOUDAN.

The War in Central Africa—Chronicles of Important Events—A Bird's Eye View.

(The following data relative to the present war in the Soudan, which is attracting such universal attention, has been furnished by A. J. Mitchell, whose book of chronicles, "The Chronology of the World," is soon to be published.)

THE ACTORS.

The Soudanese rebels are under the leadership of Mohammed Ahmed, called El Mahdi, who claims to be the religious head and prophet, whose coming was predicted by the famous Arabian prophet, Mohammed. Under his standard have gathered over 200,000 religious fanatics, from the provinces of Darfour, Wadai, Kordofan and Senaar, in the Soudan. The British and Egyptian troops, numbering about 35,000 or under, are under Gen. Sir Garnett Wolseley, who has a military record in the Soudan and Zululand are well known to the world.

PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

The connection between the present rebellion and that of 1882, under Arabi Pasha, is so closely allied that, to understand the drift of events, it is necessary to refer to the same. Arabi was minister of war, under the Khedive Ismail, and was a devoted adherent of the Sultan of Turkey, on June 26th 1879, and was succeeded by Tewfik, the present Khedive. Two furious and hostile policy of Tewfik became a source of serious discontent among the native leaders, and when it was finally known that the Khedive was treating with England for a partial protectorate over Egypt, Arabi protested and eventually became the chief leader of a movement against this cowardly policy of Tewfik. Following are the principal events of rebellion, which was finally put down by the aid of British soldiery:

Arming and equipping fortification of Alexandria, July 7, 1882.

Embarkment of Alexandria, July 7, 1882.

British ships set on fire and evacuated by rebels and terrible atrocities enacted, instigated by supporters of Arabi, July 14, 1882.

Arabi entranches himself at Kafer El Dwar, July 17, 1882.

Massacre of Europeans at Cairo, July 21, 1882.

Skirmish at Rameh and Arabi denounced as a rebel by the Khedive, July 25, 1882.

Massacre of Christians at Damour, Aug. 2, 1882.

British marines defeated at Sweetwater, Aug. 3, 1882.

Battle on Mahamoudieh canal, Aug. 19, 1882.

Arabs capture Fort Gheuehah and Zagazig, August 24, 1882.

Battle of Rameh and Kassassin Lock, August 30, 1882.

Great battle of Tel El Kebir (3,000 killed), September 1, 1882.

This battle was a decisive blow to the hopes of the patriot forces of Arabi. He retreated to Cairo, where he surrendered with 10,000 men on following day.

WAR WITH EL MAHDI.

Previous to the events above narrated, El Mahdi had engaged the attention of the Egyptian government, in the Soudan, in connection of 1880, when, with his followers, he annihilated two successive expeditions sent against him. Armed with these successes and heeling the religious zeal of the barbarous tribes of the Soudan, he seized the opportunity afforded by the weakened condition of the Egyptian government, on the fall of Arabi, to start a fresh insurrection. Following are some of the principal events of the great rebellion now in progress:

The capital of Kordofan captured by rebels who massacre Christians and march upon Khartoum, October 25, 1882.

Governor of Khartoum defeats rebels at Bara, November 7, 1882.

Hicks Pasha defeats rebels in two engagements, April 29, 1883.

Cholera outbreak in Egypt, puts a stop to the advance of the rebels for a time, June 20, 1883.

One hundred and fifty Egyptian troops surprised and massacred in the Sinkat Delle of Nubia, October 11, 1883.

Desperate battle at El Obied with rebels, where Hicks Pasha and 7,000 soldiers are totally annihilated, November 5, 1883. (But this is definitely known of the details of this great battle, from the fact that the whole army was destroyed. It is said to have occurred through treachery of the Mahdi's emissaries in Hicks Pasha's army. The rebel army numbered over 200,000 men.)

State of Mina Mecca, Arabia, formally condemns El Mahdi as an impostor, December 1, 1883.

Various tribes declare for the Mahdi after the victory of El Obied, December 5, 1883.

Dakar Pasha attacked and defeated by the rebels at Toka El Teh with a loss of 4,000 men, February 5, 1884.

Gen. Charles ("Chinese") Gordon who was sent to the relief of Khartoum arrives, February 18, 1884.

Rebels capture Sinkat and massacre its entire garrison, February 10, 1884.

Sortie of garrison of Toka, February 19, 1884.

Battle of Trukit between Gen. Graham and rebels under Osman Digma, February 28, 1884.

Osman Digma's forces defeated near Suakin by Gen. Graham, March 13, 1884.

British forces capture and burn the city of Tannieb, March 27, 1884.

Three hundred Egyptian troops and 600 non-combatants massacred at Shendi on the Nile, April 16, 1884.

[This massacre, coupled with the precarious condition of Gordon and his garrison at Khartoum, induces England to send a new expedition for his relief. Considerable time is occupied in the preliminaries of the same and active operations are suspended until the Nile subsides and the Kamsin winds subside.]

Expedition under General Sir Herbert Stewart and 1,800 men sent across the Nubian and Nubian deserts, while that of Gen. Garnet Wolseley starts out from Suakin on the Red Sea, November, 1884.

Communication with Khartoum is closed; Col. Stewart and his couriers massacred on the Nile; Khartoum invested by the Mahdi with 80,000 Arabs, December, 1884.

Battle of Abu-Kla Wells, between Gen. Stewart and rebels; death of Col. Burnaby, January 16 and 17, 1885.

Battle of Gakdul Wells, near Gubat; Gen. Stewart wounded and captured; Cameron and Herbert killed, January 19, 1885.

Fall of Khartoum, through treachery of one Faraz Pasha; Gen. Gordon and staff massacred; great excitement in London over the news, January 27, 1885.

Gen. Earl, with relief for Wilson, encounters the rebels fortified at Heri, Duka Island, in the Nile; Gen. Earl and three officers killed, February 10, 1885.

Osman Digma issues summons for all rebel tribes to concentrate at Tannieb, near Suakin, February 11, 1885.

Battle with Hadendowa near Kassala, February 25, 1885.

The dreaded Kamsin winds begin to blow over the desert, February 25, 1885.

Rebels wreck three redoubts near Suakin; Butler reaches Gakdul wells, and Wolseley makes a stand at Kor, February 27, 1885.

Exciting agitation in the English house of commons by rival parties over the further sacrifices and persistence of war, February and March, 1885.

Precarious condition of Kassala garrison; Osman Digma harasses Suakin; El Mahdi marches from Khartoum for Metemmel, with many accessions to his followers; the Suakin-Khartoum railway project; Gen. Graham's strong opposition, resulting in London to further operations in the Soudan; Gen. Wolseley retreats from Korri towards Cairo; Gen. Graham advances from Suakin driving Osman Digma into the interior; El Mahdi, a second false prophet appears as a rival to El Mahdi; the hot season now on, April 1, 1885, and military operations practically suspended until autumn.

There is one thing nobody ever regrets—that is, the day they first adopted Parker's Tonic as their regular family medicine. Its range is so wide, and its good effects so sure, that nothing else except good nature is needed in a great majority of cases. Buy it, try it, and afterwards it will not require and praise from us.

Delicate Women.
I have been using for a month or two the household Swift's Specific, the greater portion of it having been consumed by the female portion of my family, and with the happiest results. It acted like a charm on my wife, who had been in bad health for a long time, and for whom I had paid hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines. It began to build her up from the first dose. Another female member of my family took it with equally satisfactory results. It is certainly the best tonic for delicate ladies that I have ever used, and I have tried them all. I have no doubt that want of exercise, close confinement in poorly ventilated houses, sewer gas poison and malarial poison often produce sickness among our wives, daughters and sisters, and I believe Swift's Specific is the remedy for all this sort of blood poisoning. I know many of the best families of this country are using it for this purpose, and I have never known or heard of any failure to give entire satisfaction. I have known the remedy a long time. I know it to be entirely vegetable, and the best tonic and alternative, especially for females.
F. L. JONES, J. P.,
Quitman, Ga.

General Debility.
For several years past my wife's health has been exceedingly feeble—a general break down of the nervous system. She was greatly reduced in flesh. No remedy seemed to do her any good. In the spring of 1883 I induced her to try Swift's Specific. The first bottle gave her hope and twenty bottles produced wonderful results. She gained thirty pounds in flesh and it renovated her whole system. It is certainly the greatest tonic in the world. T. J. Higgins.
Indian Springs, Ga., Nov. 8, 1884.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga.

Be Done With It.
A recent philosophical treatise says, "we can endure many an ache and pain, if it is soon over." Then, let us have it over, as soon as possible. The pain of neuralgia, for instance, or rheumatism, or the agony of various pains following in their train. Get a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, right away, and go to work on them. Mr. Jacob Barnes, Barnesville, Ohio, writes, "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved my wife of great nervous prostration, which was so severe that she had to keep her bed."

THE TRIAL

OF

John T. Wright!

—THE—

MAIN STREET CLOTHIER!

A Separate Verdict From Each Juror:

1. I find that Jno. T. Wright's Clothing Store is the cheapest place in town.
2. I find that his Clothing is the best made.
3. I find that every customer is well treated.
4. I find that every one gets his money's worth here.
5. I find that all his goods are first-class.
6. I find that he has the best stock in town.
7. I find that his Clothing is of the most fashionable make.
8. I find that every one goes there for his Clothing.
9. I find that his prices are lowest.
10. I find that the quality of his goods is the best.
11. I find that his store is the most popular in town.
12. I agree with the other Jurymen that "WRIGHT WRONGS NO ONE."

OPINION OF THE JUDGE:

In accordance with this verdict, I find JNO. T. WRIGHT

GUILTY
OF SELLING

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.,
CHEAPER

Than any other House in Hopkinsville, Ky.

And fix his punishment at confinement in his store-room, on the Corner of Main and Bridge Streets, Hopkinsville, Ky., where he shall continue to serve the public during the coming season. And it is further ordered that said John T. Wright shall receive within the next few days the largest stock of

Spring Goods, Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS

Ever brought to this city, and that he shall sell the same CHEAPER than they can be bought anywhere else in Hopkinsville. He will also take measures and

MAKE SUITS TO ORDER,

—Keeping a full line of—

Fine Samples Always on Hand.

(was 50-15.)

—GO TO—

NO. 2 WITHERS BLOCK

AND YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

—OFFERED FOR SALE BY—

CHARLES MCKEE & CO.,

who have by fair dealing and low prices and good goods built up a large trade. Free delivery, and goods delivered at any time. Call and examine our stock.

Jno. W. Breathitt, Jr.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A

First-Class Stock

—OF—

GROCERIES!

AND WILL SELL SO THAT ALL CAN LIVE.

Give Him a Trial!

AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH HIS GOODS AND PRICES.

Corner Clay & Nashville Street,

GANT & GAITHER,

PROPRIETORS PLANTERS WAREHOUSE.

TOBACCO AND WHEAT COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

All Tobacco Insured Unless Otherwise Ordered.

